original bill which limited the prohibition of pooloriginal bill which limited the prohibition of pooling agreements or combinations to such as would raise charges "above reasonable rates." The author of the bill and several other members of the committee strongly opposed the striking out of this provision. Mr. Reagan and his friends also gained a substantial victory in retaining the provisions of the penal and rebate sections of the bill, which in their present form are unsatisfactory to several their present form are in members of the committee.

THE CASE OF THE BARK SPRINGBOK. THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT TO ASK FOR A RECON-

SIDERATION BY THE SUPREME COURT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The Dutch Government will shortly apply to the State Department for a reconsideration of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the bark Springbok, which was seized on February 3, 1863, as a contraband trader. The questions involved in this case have assumed somewhat of an international character. The seizure of the vessel and the decision of the Supreme Court justifying it have affected, to a certain extent efforts made for years past by civilized nations for the protection of neutral property at sea in time of drama. Bought simply to make it sell by M. Paul The Dutch Government is not directly interested in a reversion of the judgment, the bark having been English property, but as a maritime study of sheep. At Troyon's sale, for the first time, it was and friendly power it will offer its services to secure the revision of a doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court, which was pronounced by lawyers like Wheaton, Blantschli, Evarts, W. Beach Lawrence and others to be iniquitous.

The history of this celebrated case is, in brief, as

follows: In December, 1862, the Springbok, under the English flag, consequently a neutral flag, set sail from London, a neutral port, bound to Nassau, a port in the Island of New-Providence, one of the Bahama group, and consequently a neutral port. An insignificant portion-about one per cent-of the cargo consisted of what was alleged by the captors to be contraband of war, namely, two small boxes containing brass buttons, a sample box containing one dozen cavalry sabres and one dozen rifle bayonets. There were also ten kegs of saltpetre on board. With these exceptions the cargo, appraised at upward of £66,000 sterling, consisted of muslins, dry goods, haberdashery, tea, groceries, medicines, stationery, etc. The vessel was, when about 150 miles distant from Nassau, overhauled

about 150 miles distant from Nassan, overhauled and seized by the Sonoma, and carried as a prize of war to New-York where the vessel and the entire cargo were condemned by the District Prize Court.

The decree of the District Court was on appeal to the United States Supreme Court, after a delay of three years, aftirmed in respect to the cargo, but retered in respect of the vessel.

That judgment was determined by the casting vote of the Chief Justice, the eight Associate Justices having been equally divided on the case. The judgment is based solely on the assumption that there must have been an intention on the part of the owners of the cargo to transship the cargo after it had been landed at Nassan into some other vessel and so to forward it thence to some blockaded Confederate port. federate port.

KRUPP'S STEEL ORDNANCE WORKS.

HEAVY GUNS ORDERED BY THE ITALIAN AND CHINESE GOVERNMENTS.

Washington, March 2 .- The Secretary of State has received from Consul Potter at Crefeld, Germany, a report on Krupp's Steel Ordnance Works at Essen. The Consul says: "The forging process requires vast arrangements, on account of the immense weight of the pieces which are to be handled, one of which sometimes weighs more than sixty tons. The steam hammer now in use for this purpose weighs fifty tons and has a stroke of ten feet. Another hammer is now being constructed of much greater efficiency, weighing about 130 tens, which will cost over 10,000,000 marks, or \$2,500,000. Mountain guns are finished in two months, while two years are required to manufacture a 16-inch gun. This apparently long time is made necessary by reason of the large surfaces that have to be worked over on a steel cannon of this description fifty-five feet long and weighing 121 tons. Mr. Krupp's is the largest gun foundry in the world, being much more extensive and complete than the Government establishment of England at Woodwich. It is able to complete each year from 3,900 to 4,000 field and mountain guns,

each year from 3,000 to 4,000 field and mountain guns, 500 stere, fortress, naval and coast guns, of light calibre, and 100 heavy naval and coast guns, of light calibre, and 100 heavy naval and coast guns, of light calibre, and 100 heavy naval and coast guns, of light calibre, and 100 heavy naval and coast guns, or light cannot gun the same principle as the gun before mentioned 40-centimeter 10-diuchy guns, weighting 121 tons, for the Italian Government. Ten guns of this latter description have been ordered, it is said, at a cost of 894,000 frances each, for the purpose of coast defence. They will send a projectile weighing considerably more fish a ton through an arroor which a ship can carry and float in an ordinary sea. It is also stated that the Chinese Government has ordered guns for coast defence and naval purposes of construction at this time by Mr. Krapp, who has already furnished that Government with 425 camon of less weight, and since June last has been engaged on a contract for 450 more of his powerful steel guns."

VISITING NEW-YORK POLITICIANS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, March 2.-It is understood that one object of Stephen B. French's sojourn in Washington is to secure the appointment of his brother as collector of the port of Sitka, Alaska. The term of the incumbent has bet yet expired. "Calonei" Michael Cregan says that he is here "on business." It is understood that several other Republican politicians of New-York city are expected to arrive here during the next forty-eight hours, also "on business." This "business" may be not re-motely related to the organization of the County Committee and other political matters. A New-York man said to-night that appeals have been made to President Arthur to-night that appeals have been made to President Affair to interfere in local political matters in New-York city, but, as he believed, without success. The pentlemen before named and others recently arrived here from New-York, however, do not apparently take much interest in current politics; in fact, indefing by their public conversation only, they hardly seem to know that the time is near at hand for the selection of delegates to the National Convention. It may be that men who are expected here in a day or

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

THE TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS A LEADING QUES-TION-PILOTAGE REPORT.

TRENTON, March 2.—The passage of the Abbett Corporation Tax bill by the Assembly Inst week has imposed upon the Senate a labor which will probably prolong the session and which calls for the exercise of its best discretion. It is admitted by the most earnest advo cates of the Abbett scheme that the necessary number of votes could not be obtained for the passage of such a measure by the Senate and they fraultly state that they had no hope of its adoption there when they pushed it through. They claim that a radical measure was a neces-Bity, in order to impress upon the conservative Senate the popular demand for some change in the present tax law, basing their argument on a principle that the suitor who claims \$50,000 damages and gets \$5,000 fares better than if he had asked only what he expected to receive It is acknowedged to be a rather weak and discreditable beheme for an Assembly supposed to be a grade above a absorbed in prayer upon the sand of the race course that Democratic primary, but, as they say, they dead with facts, and on that basis they do well in declaring that the Assembly's ability to deal with such questions cannot be underrated. Governor Abbett himself is quoted in

ing against ill-considered legislation in the State neweyapers.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Pilotage
states that twelve deputy pilots have been licensed during the year, making the whole namber of pilots sixty-five.

A new and distressing illustration of the dangerous
character of the service, says the report, has been given
by the sinking of the New-York pilot boot Colum da with
all on board. The State of New-York, it is stated, annually appropriates \$5,000 for the necessary expenses of
protecting the harbor of New-York, and the commissionarise the necessity of some appropriation by New-Jersey for the same object. During the past year New-Jersey pilots brought into port 1,568 vessels, a decrease of
eightly from the previous year, while 1,230 were piloted
outward, a decrease of 133. sey pilots brought into port eighty from the previous ye outward, a decrease of 133.

That was a noble little boy out in Ohio who, previous to a railway smash up, sat on the fence for two hours in the freezing cold, watching the broken rail, in order that he might earry the news to his father, who was pulitor of the local paper.—[Boston Transcript.

II. THE PAINTINGS.

WORKS BY ROUSSEAU, DIAZ, SCHEFFER, VERNET, DELAROCHE AND HIS PUPILS, GEROME, COROT, ALMA TADEMA AND OTHERS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BALTIMORE, Feb. 29,-" One frosty day," writes Alfred Sensier, "in order to distract his mind from a disturbing promise made to Jules Dupré. Rousseau set himself to paint, upon a white unprepared canvas, the hills of Valmondois as seen a mile away across the Oise, along the Des Forgets road. The composition could not be more simple. Little hillocks heaped in the foreground are covered with half melted snow, and the sun, red in the midst of a leaden sky, is seen dying and threatening through the clouds. A dreary, overwhelming spectacle in which Roussean shows himself great in depth of expression. 'L'Effet de Givre' is a work modern in its spirit and in its poetry. Rousseau executed this remarkable picture under great excitement in eight days. . . , No one desired this pathetic Perier, an enthusiastic admirer of Rousseau, it passed into the hands of a dealer who traded it with Troyon for a seen in its true light, having required twenty years to make it understood."

Then Mr. Walters became the owner of the picture, which now forms one of a group of four great landscapes in his gallery. It is unlike the Rousseaus usually seen in composition. It is unlike them to some extent in execution, for it cannot be termed a finely finished or precisely painted picture. You see, on looking closely, quite evident traces in the foreground of the sweep of the brush laden with white over a dark ground, and the brush-work is put in evidence in the mist above the river between a dark line of evergreens set off against the lurid light of the sun. At a natural distance, however, not only is there no trace of hasty execution but the solidity and substantial harmony of the painting are felt no less than the melanchely spirit of the winter

twillight. This picture is flanked by two works which bear a striking resemblance. One is a vivid forest scene by Diaz, the usual pool, gnarled beech, and little opening among brilliant foliage; and the second is similar in com position, save that the forest glade is more open, and in coloring. Yet the second is by Dupré, who has here painted at Diaz, while in a fourth work Diaz returns the compliment by painting at Dupré. This is a dark gray landscape with one small, storm-blown figure, overhung by sombre clouds from which, along the horizon, burst sheets of rain. This is certainly a notable group of paintings, both as examples of power of expression, and as illustrating the mutual influences exerted by these artists upon each other.

SCHEFFER, VERNET AND DELAROCHE. Turning backward chronologically from this group, I find a replica of Ary Scheffer's "Christ Weeping over Jerusalem" and Horace Vernet's "Conflict between Brigands and Papal Troops." Vernet's contemporaries, Gericault and Ingres, are unrepresented, although an example of Gericault would be a fitting companion for the Delacroix as illustrating the work of the leaders in the revolt against academic tradition and the conventional classicism of the school of David.

Delaroche's well-trained hand and highly organized talent appear in a work the possession of which is a triumph for any collector—most of all for an American. This is Delaroche's finished study for "The Hemi-cycle," the great painting upon the semicircular wall of the amphitheatre in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. It depicts a distribution of prizes before a gathering of the greatest artists from the time of Pericles to that of Louis XIV. While the seventy-five figures in the original extend over a space fifty feet long by fifteen high, therefore demanding the assistance of other artists besides the designer, this study which is probably ten or fifteen feet long and two high, was painted entirely by Delaroche himself. It is a toroughly academic work, in which the skill in cor position and palustaking, persevering execution of the artist produce the strongest impression. In "The Christian Martyr," the body of a fair young girl floating down a stream with a halo above her head, the hands face and a little of the background were painted by Delaroche and the picture finished by Jalabert, an artist little known in this country on account of his later absorption in portrait painting, but represented in this ollection by four excellent works.

It is fortunate that Delaroche's manner is so happil illustrated, for picture seers ordinarily fall to recognize the influence which he exerted in French art. It was

which Millet has proved himself the greatest master of the century. There is no attempt at pictorial effect, yet such one of these exquisite little works is a true picture representing a genuine phase of humanity—the actuality peasant life. A "Twilight" by Daubigny, dated 1866 and purchased from the John Taylor Johnston collection "Landscape" dated 1872, and a "Sunset" painted in 1874, one of his later works, are characteristic of the artist's favorite style of subject, and his power of delicate and poetical expression. But a more stirring appeal is made by his "Sunset on the Coast of France"; the green, irregular foreground forming the setting of a fresh-water pool as lustrous as a pearl. This contrasts with the eper colors and rippled surface of the endless stretch of the occur elistening beneath the vast airy arch of a say glowing with hidden fires. The greatness of the pleture brings a wish that marines by Daubigny were oftener to be met with. Such an ocean view strike home, and beside it Dupré's marine with its deep green waves and dark sky seems rather abit of beautiful

percelain than an animate presentation of nature.

Frere's warm-toned and sympathetic studies of child tie are contrasted with Chaplin's more incisive and harder touch, and Knaus's pleasant study of children upon mud pies. Three paintings of figures at a well by Hebert, one of the few modern artists with a distinct vein of religious mysticism, and good figure work by Jalabert complete my notice of the works of Delaroche's pupils, with the exception of Gerome.

GEROME. Here is his "Diogenes," dated 1860, in which the gaun figure, dogs and Oriental accessories are treated in roader style and with more impatience of details (that in his later works. Here is a crisp little study of an Arab and greyhounds upon the shifting sands of the desert, and here is a replica of the familiar " Duel after the Masquerade." The latest work here, "The Christian Martyrs," was finished only last year. There is shown the splendid sweep of the crowded Circus Maximus, with a band of humble devoted Christians represented as so not one turns a glance toward the lion in the foreground, pausing in amazement as he emerges from his den, e the Assembly's ability to deal with such questions cannot be underrated. Governor Abbett himself is quoted in Democratic circles as doubting the probability of succeeding with his bill in the Senate, and he is said to be satisfied with the questionable giory he has attained. His benneratic freach shave no portionable giory he has attained. His benneratic freach shave no portionable giory he has attained. His benneration and has maded the talk about his being a railroad man. They can't beat his for the United States Senate, and what more does be want? This may be taken as a summary of the situation as viewed from the Democratic standpoint, and they look upon the ultimate result with the indifference which characterizes that class of reasoners.

There are, however, in the Senate Republicans who have the settlement of this issue of taxation close at heart, who want to see the corporations pay a fair but not oppressive tax, and who will endeavor to end the long agitation on the subject this session. Upon them will devolve the burden of formulating some measure, as and remain the result in the senate of the session will be bareauce, as an remain the result will provide the comparation of the subject this respectal committee and now before the Assembly. These can be constrained to the relinquish this one hold upon popular support. The remainer of the session will be largely occupied in considering this subject, although nearly 500 bills await action in the two houses and a seramble for precedure has already begun in the Assembly. The remaining bills will receive seant attention, and there is a general warming against ill-considered legislation in the State newspapers.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Photage executive seant attention, and there is a general warming against ill-considered legislation in the State newspapers.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Photage executive for the session in the season become learned during the season of the consumer of paints. brethren, daubed with pitch and lashed to high poles Is nothing in it to give pleasure save the technical skill of why the Morrison bill should not be passed, the protest action of the tawny beast in the foreground. It is quite

few would believe that Van Maroke could produce such melodies in color as this gallery contains. One is a lating to intoxicating liquors shall, in a like manner, be background of green foliage, varied by a changing play of lights and shades-a juley, toothsome piece of painting, refreshing as cool water to the parched lips of a fever patient after a course of the regulation Van Marckes. The second is a study of a gray, misty taorning delicate and refined in tone; the third is a sketch of a cov against a flowery hilliside; and the fourth is the robust masteriy painting of a cow in bright sunlight, from the John Wolfe collection. There is another, a large and airy painting of a herd gathered upon a plain, but the four studies which I mention reveal Van Marcke at his pest, and more than bear comparison with the single example of his master, Troyon, in this collection.

the single ngure recalls the pose of "Orpheus," but the composition is iess happy. The "St. Sebastian," already escribed in THE TRIBUNE, is still on the way.

The large painting by Baron Leys, the "Edlet of Charles V., introducing the Inquisition into the Netherlands," was painted in 1859, after the artist's thange of manner, which is but vaguely and absurdly explained by calling him a pre-Raphaelite. The groups of burghers listening to the herald in the market-place show that the painter sought to reproduce the art of the time depicted, as well as the actual life of the medieval age, of which no artist has been a more profound student. This well-known

as the actual life of the medizeval age, of which no artist has been a more profound student. This well-known picture is a worthy example of one whose tailents were diversified, and whose influence has been great. The "Clearing Up—Coast of Sicily," a painting of arching waves breaking into froth and foam seen against the fiery light of sunset, is, like the Leys, a singularly favorable example of an inafluence, that of the Dusseldorf school represented in this once famous pleture by Andreas Achenbach. Gleyre's "Lapt Illusions," the painting of "The Jungfran" by the Swiss artist, Calaine, Gallair's allegorical studies, and the careful but telling stillife studies by Saint Jean, illustrates the powers of artists who have made their record but who are quite ignored by the fashion of to-day.

But so long as steel cuts and blood flows such examples of ghastly realism as the pictures here by Dagnan, Bonnat and Zanaeois will always find an audience. The former shows a young surgeon binding up the wonded hand of a pallid boy, surrounded by sympathizing faces and sobbing women, while beside him are bloody cloths and a basin of bloody water, presented with a fidelity which has actually proved slekening, and which can be matched only in the operating-room of a hospital. It is wonderful painting of a mausenting subject. Zamaeois tells his story with equally brutal plainness and pithiness. Some Spaniards have conspired to murder two French entrasters, and the assassin-in-chief, his dripping knife between his teeth, is carrying the body of a vittin to a well for unballowed burial. Near this is Decamps's well-known "The Suicide," a motionless form upon a cot half visible in the shadows of the miserable garret which geomains two other significant objects, a pistol just dropped from the nerveless hand, and an artist's palette i anging on the wall. You remember that the painter of this picture met with a violent death. He was supposed to have been murdered by Fleury, the favorite of Napoleon HI.

Mr. Walters's collection is particularly well endowed with examples of Alma Tadema. In chronological order the first is the "Catullus at Lesbia's," dated 1865, and next comes the striking "Claudius," dated 1871, which shows the craven Emperor dragged from his hiding-place to receive the mock homage of the Pratorian Guards, after their murder of Caligula. "My sister is not in," a pleasant bit of classical genre is dated 1880, and next fol lows the painting of Sappho, scated on a marble bench in the semicircular theatre -beside the blue Ægean, listening to the lay of the poet Alcaeus. "The Roman Mother" is an earlier work. Happy Ribustrations of Alma Tadema's classical researches, fine sense of color, graceful figure studies, and marvellous skill in rendering textures and substances, whether of marble or hangings, it is impossible to find in an American collection.

Briton-Riviere's "Night-watch—Syria,"—lions prowling with stealthy feline tread and rained temples—Bonnat's portrait of Mr. Walters, Fromentin's Arabs and horses, Yvon's portrait of Napoleon HL. Gibert Staart's portrait of James Barry, a marine by Isabey, excellent examples of Vibert and Villegas—these are pictures which are worth attention; but the remainder of the oils must be received on trust. ing to the lay of the poet Alcaeus. "The Roman Mother"

INSURANCE NEWS AND INCIDENTS.

The official report, which appeared last week, contained data for at least one interesting comparison: the growth of New-York City fire insurance companies in the last twenty-five years. Twenty-five years ago there was only one millionnaire home company—the Home Fire. Now there are eleven companies having assets exceeding \$1,000,000. The Home Fire Company's assets now are \$7,500,000; the Continental comes next, with nearly \$5,000,000; the Phonix next, with nearly \$4,000, 000; the Germania and Hanover next, each having nearly \$3,000,000; the American, the Brooklyn, the Eagle, the Greenwich, the Niagara and the Williamsburg City have between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000. The advance of the Greenwich is most noteworthy among the compa nies whose business has been chiefly local. The other com panies whose forward strides are striking, transact a gen eral agency business. Thirty-five companies, whose assets in 1859 were from \$150,000 to \$500,000, have struggled forward only a few points. Of this class the most success ful perhaps have doubled their assets. Others less fortunate have retrogressed. The Knickerbocker, for instance, is \$10,000 poorer than twenty-five years ago, and the Mercantile's assets have fallen off \$5,000. About forty local companies have ceased doing business whose names were amiliar a quarter of a century ago. At that time two for eign companies, now known, were in the field—the Royal and the Liverpool and London and Globe. Then neither had assets of \$1,000,000 in the United States. Now the Royal has \$4,000,000, and the Liverpool and London and Hobe nearly \$6,000,000.

Since 1859 no marine insurance company has been or illustrated, for picture seers ordinarily fail to recognize the influence which he exerted in French art. It was rather a technical influence than the impress of genius, but his pupils owed much to him; none the less that some have shown stronger natures than his own. And what modern master has had more distinguished scholars? Millet, Gerome, Daubigny, Jalabert, Frere and Hebert—all these are pupils of Delaroche, and their pictures are embraced in this collection.

DELAROCHE'S PUPILS.

The three oils by Millet are "The Wheatfield," a warm rich stretch of golden grain and stubile in which the figures are subordinated to the landscape. "The Fotato Harvest," a shaple group of peasants filling ther snels, and a study of a figure carnestly engaged in breaking flax with all the force and unconscious truth of action of which Millet has proved himself the greatest master of which Millet has proved himself the greatest master of which Millet has proved himself the greatest master of the New-York line, 1425; Freehen's, 85; Phosiky, 168; Park, 105; Centennial, 239. mized in this State, one-half of the number then exist Knickerbocker, 90; National, 95; Centennial, 239.
At a recent meeting of the directors of the Howard Insurance Company, of this city, Charles A, Hull, who has been its secretary for eight years, was elected vice-president. Mr. Hull also retains the secretaryship. George A. Allen was elected assistant secretary, Early next year the Howard will erect a building at No. 66 Wall st.

TENEMENT-HOUSE REFORM.

Felix Adler continued yesterday in Chickertog Hall his series of addresses on tenement-house reform. "I believe," he said, "that we are doing service to the highest religion in rousing the public to a sense of these wrongs, and stinging them into action. The creative faculty is noblest. If there comes a choice between expenditures on culture and on creation, we must choose that in which we do good. Even in expenditure on ourselves, we seek first. physical purity and cleanliness to our homes. The motive is self-respect, and it is for this we endeavor to enforce the necessity of cleanliness in the poor; self-respect, that we may not feel that any human

poor; self-respect, that we may not feel that any human beiness are degrading our race, and that we may not have this helt of vileness around us in this city.

"What we propose to do at present is to build a single model tenement-nouse on fifty feet of ground. Some ask us, of what avail is a single model tenement-house has never been built; one that is satisfactory in the four points of air, light, ventilation and fire-escape. The Peatsody houses in London centain 4,000 people in one block, with one dark gloony entrance. We have such houses in this city; but it is a mistake. The poor do not like huge houses; they want homes; and if we wish to satisfy those just and natural desires, we must build smaller houses. If we build what serves as a correct model, there need be no fear but what it will be copied. The second point is that of importance in influencing legislation. The right of property is sacred; but the right of life is more sacred. When Yan Riper, ais wife and three children are burned in one of these dens, it is time for legislation to interfere."

AGAINST THE MORRISON BILL, AN ENERGETIC PROTEST FROM IRON AND STEEL

MANUFACTURERS. PHILADELPHIA, March 1 .- A protest of iron and steel manufacturers and fron ore producers against the Morrison tariff bill, signed by 322 firms and companies and representing 21 States, has been to every Senator and Representative in Congress. After giving seven reasons says" that the signers protest against this bill because I apparently indicates the purpose of permanently imposapparently indicates the purpose of permanently happo-ing European conditions of labor upon the workingmen of this country—conditions against which foreign laborers revoit, and to escape which they seek this country. The maintenance of an American scale of wages for American workmen is, it says, essential to the good order of our society, the stability of our institutions and the general prosperity of the country; and this involves the main-tenance of the American policy of protection to home in-dustry."

THE IOWA PROHIBITION BILL.

DES MOINES, March 1,-The prohibition bill passed by the House yesterday is in the form of an amendment to the liquor chapter of the State code. Its ssential part is as follows: "Whenever the words 'intoxicating liquor' occur in this chapter, the same shall be construed to mean alcohol, ale, wine, beer, spirituous, vinous and ma liquors and all intoxicating liquors whatever, and no person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer, and the held and construed to apply to violations of this act, and the manufacture, saie, or keeping with intent to sell, or keeping, or establishing a place for the sale of ale, wine and beer, and all other intoxicating fiquots whatever." The bill will be brought up in the Scinate on Tuesday, where there is a prohibition majority of 24, and will doubtless be passed.

P. A. RENAUD ACQUITTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1 .- Yesterday and tosy the Criminal Court was occupied with the trial of P. A. Renaud, a gambler, for manslaughter in shooting William McClaffery, a prominent ward politician and city officer, in the entrance of the gambling house at No. 4 gThere are two Corots, "Early Spring," a sensitive study of a long mall, lined with willows—an unusual composition—and "The Evening Star," in which the attitude of last been almost entirely with Renaud in this trial.

CUSTOMS-REVENUE CASES. VIEWS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEED OF A NEW SYSTEM-SUGGESTIONS BY JACK-SON S. SCHULTZ, D. C. ROBBINS AND OTHERS. A committee from the Unamber of Commerce presented a bill to Congress in 1882 entitled "A Bill to provide a better system for the trial of customs-revenue cases," and urged its passage. The bill was calculated to facilitate the speedy trial and disposition of all revenue cases arising at the Custom House, and saving, both to the Government and to the importers, the great loss and damage consequent upon delay. The aim of the committee, at first, was to have a Court of Arbitration created which should sit in New-York and hear all the revenue cases which might arise. But so much opposi tion to the creation of new courts was developed that the plan was abandoned, and the committee, acting upon the advice of some of the most eminent Judges and Sensiors in Washington, drafted this bill. They intended to take the jurisdiction of customsrevenue cases away from the United States Circuit Courts and to place it with the Court of Claims—the Judges of this Court having little business before it. As to the place of trial and the constitution of the Court, one section of the bill provided: "That whenever . . . appellant files a written request therefor, the trial shall be had at New-York, Philauelphia, Boston or Baltimore in whichever of said ports the case may have originated, and the proceedings thereon shall be as fol-lows: A single Judge of said Court shall proceed to the port where said case originated, and with two assessors, one to be appointed by the Collector of the Port and the other by the appellant, shall hear the parties upon oral evidence." Each assessor was to subscribe an oath that he was not interested in

son S. Schultz as chairman. A TRIBUNE reporter recently visited several of the most prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce, among them members of the committee, and inquired whether that body still considered that the proposed remedy, in 1882 was the best method for securing speedy trials in customs cases. reply was invariably "Yes," Said one of them: "We have not given up the idea of getting our bill through Congress. Of course we would not oppose the addition of as many Judges to the Circuit Court as may seem need essary, for any measure of relief will be very acceptable to us all, but we have not the slightest reason to expect speedy and complete relief from that direction, for the machinery of the Government is too ponderous and unwieldy."

the matter in controversy, etc., and he was to be paid \$5

for his services out of the public Treasury. The findings

of fact were to be by the assessors and the conclusions of

essary to a complete transfer of this class of cases to the

Court of Claims were inserted. The bill was never brought

to a vote, but the Chamber of Commerce did not discharge

the committee, and has continued it each year with Jack-

law thereon added by the Judges. All the provisions no

"Such relief as we want," said one of the largest importers in the city, "and which would go to the root of the difficulty, is not to be had by simply in-creasing the number of Judges. What we need is a reform on the part of the Government, which shall entirely do away with the existing scheme of re-appraise-ments. Two radical changes are needed: Domestic value substituted for foreign value; and the permanent detention of the goods by the Government substituted for the imposition of increased duties and penalties. In that way the slow costly and complex system of to-day would give place to one as quick and simple as the 'give and take' dealings of two merchants. This reform has the sanction of experience, for it has long been done upon the continent of Europe and in England; France and Germany have this law.

"If we had such a system do you not see that it would do away with the bringing of suits against the Government and thus avoid all the difficulties as to delay and injustice in customs cases? Let the Government adopt it and take the importer's goods at his valuation, and pay him five per cent or ten per cent additional and the duties already paid on his entry, when the Government believes that the goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate of duty than they would be according to the value as described in the entry, and the whole question under discussion would be permanently settled. There would then be no need for dditional Judges or more courts. As a method of rehef I would recommend that the Government adopt the

MR. ROBBINS ON THE CHAMBER'S BILL "Customs disputes between the Government and the importers are of two kinds," said D. C. Robbins, of Mc-Kesson & Robbins. "First, disputes in regard to the turiff, or in relation to the proper classification of goods: tariff, or in relation to the proper classification of goods; and second, under-valuation in the entries of merchandise in the Customs departments. To remely, or more properly, to dispose of the first kind we want either an additional Curent Judge to devote his entire attention to these cases, or, as a better arrangement, some special legal provisions for the speedy trial and final disposition of all disputes that may arise in regard to a proper construction of the text of our turiff laws. Prompt decisions are much more important to the importer than technically correct interpretations. All customs laws are arbitrary. They are not enacted to promote the interests of commerce or of the importer, but they are framed to serve the needs of the Nation, or the policy of the Government, to provide revenue or to protect domestic industry against foreign competition. No good or very important end can be served by too critical interpretations. Therefore all docisions should be prompt and of one. Therefore all decisions should be prompt and of ourse as nearly correct as possible; and I may add what a of the most importance; these decisions should be ermanent and uniform throughout all the various customs districts, in order that the importer may make effinite calculations in his transactions in the purchase I goods in foreign markets, and in the entry of merchanise in the Customs departments.

"An additional Circuit Judge under our presents and out the property of the content of the

dise in the Customs departments.

"An additional Circuit Judge under our present laws is no doubt very much required; but the difficulty is, that judicial decisions under our present system are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court; and an appeal involves a delay of years, which is a serious injury, with practical confiscation in whole or in part of the interests of the Government as well as the importer. Aimost all cases of dispute between the Government and the importers under our present system are given out on shares to a class of lawyers who make a specially of these cases. The mage is to divide the proceeds of the decisions or apoils obtained from the Government. These decisions are generally adverse to the Government; for the reason that the importer is always more of an expert, or has better facilities for obtaining expert testimony in his favor tain the Government possibly can do. In addition to this, all juries lean, as they should naturally in their decisions, to the side of the importer, apon the sound principle always followed in European courts, that the Government, being absolute as opposed to the subject or eitizen, it should make its requirements or laws so clear by eareful expression at the outset, or by ambequent decision in court, that all sources of dispute the subject or citizen, it should make its responsible to laws so clear by earcful expression at the outset, or by subsequent decisions in court, that all sources of dispute cannot be misconstrued. To prounte these views I favor the bill proposed by the Chamber of Commerce—which embodies the views of a large majority of the seven hundred merchants componing the Chamber—as a compromise measure to meet the views of the Government and

WHAT THE FATHER OF THE BILL SAYS. " Since the repeal of the moiety law, and in fact groweng out of that discussion," said Jackson S. Schultz, there has been a strong desire on the part of the merhants to obviate as far as possible, and where this was impossible then to facilitate a prompt adjustment of, the differences that may arise between the Custom House and the importer. The principal features of the bill prepared

differences that may arise between the Custom House and the maporter. The principal features of the bill prepared by the Chamber of Commerce Committee were as follows: The appointment of a judge for each large collection district, on the nomination of the President and conditionation of the Senate; two merchant arbitrators to be associated with him, one of them to be appointed by the Collector of the rort, and the other by the merchant litigators. A Court of Arbitration thus constituted was supposed to be well calculated to decide promptly and equitably all cases arising under our complicated revenue system. Of course provision was made for appeals. It was supposed that practically the presiding judge would control the arbitration in all matters of law and legal construction, while the two expert merchants, selected presumably for their special knowledge in regard to the matter in dispute, would ladge wisely as to the facts.

"In taking the bill to Washington and presenting it to the committees of the two Houses, the objection was made that it created a new court, in many of its features unknown to our legal system. Some Senators scenned to doubt the Constitutionality of such a court, while many objected to the increased patronage it gave to the Administration. To remove, as far as possible, all these objections, it was proposed that a new bill should be prepared that should retain the arbitration features of our bill, while it gave the judges presiding in the Court of Chaims the right, and made it their duty, to assign one of their members to preside over all such trials in the various commercial districts, naming as such districts New-York, Philadeciphia, boston and Ealtimore. The practical work of this court was contained in the following paragraph of the oil; The judge shall draw up in writing fladings of facts in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the three, and shall add his conclusions of hay thus formed shall be filed in the court and pulgment entered thereou; provided, that either party mas

"These appeals would be made to the Court of Claim on questions of law only; and as this court is now constisituated they are men of large experience, and are noted to their prompt action, there would be little delay. Not with standingful that has been written by lawyers—who for the noost vertians interested in the present system of delay their prompt action, there would be little delay. Not withstanding all that has been written by lawyers—who for the most port are interested in the present system of delaying it is not denied even by them that the delays are almost against the morehants, for by reason of the long delays the merchants, for by reason of the long delays the real facts are often forgotten or lost. It is quite pessible that in exceptional cases the present system may not work to the advantage of some unscriptions importers, but as laws are made to secure honest men against extortion and wrong, we insist that the law should be administered with a proper regard for the rights of all men, and not in deference to the interests of either the inveyers or the merchants. Our method of arbitration would in many cases dispense with all lawyers. Who so competent to present the technical features of a revenue case as the merchant himself I if y he campion romael he must first educate him on all the points of difference. The practical working of the Court of Arbitration now existing and working of the Court of Arbitration now existing and working of the Court of Arbitration are counted to the counter of commerce, Judge Fancher presiding, is a good illustration of the efficacy of such a court. There merchants can, and do, take their differences for legal adjustment—sometimes with, but oftener with—

THE PRESIDENCY.

FURTHER POINTS IN THE DISCUSSION.

OVERNOR ROBINSON FOR VICE-PRESIDENT-GEN ERAL GOOD HUMOR APPARENT-MORE TALK OF LINCOLN.

OVERWHELMING SENTIMENT AGAINST ARTHUR.

From The Cleveland Herald (Rep.)

One noticeable feature in the canvass of The One noticeable feature in the canvass of The Erie Dispatch is the overwhelming sentiment against the nomination of President Arthur. It is the same in each of the five States. There is general approval of his Administration, but to nominate him is almost universally declared a dangerous if not absolutely fatal policy. The repeated assertions of The Herald that in Ohio the intense feeling of 1881 is not extinct, and would kindle anew to a perilous degree in case of Arthur's nomination, are fully borne out by the answers to the inquiries sent to every county in the State.

county in the State.

THE PART PERSONAL CHARACTER WILL PLAY, From The Utica Heraid (Rep.)

The state of politics is such that the coming campaign promises to turn almost wholly upon the personal character and political antecedents of the rival candidates for the Presidency. The issue between the two parties, as opposing and antagonistic organizations, have been growing more and more vague. Their platforms this year promise to more closely resemble each other than ever before, particularly since the Democrats have concluded that they must fight shy of the tariff question. There is a great body of voters whose action will be governed by their personal inagment of the relative fitness of the two candidates for the office of President. The opinion widely pr-vals that the determination of the result will lay in the power of this class. AGREEING WITH CONGRESSMAN WADSWORTH.

AGREEING WITH CONGRESSMAN WADSWORTH.

Without much doubt a large majority of the Republican voters of this county would prefer to see Mr. Blaine nominated for President, if it were not for a serious question as to his availability as a candidate. That the renomination of President Arthur would be generally acceptable to them, we have as little question. But, as the time of nomination draws near, it becomes more and more apparent that Edmunds for President and Lincoln for Vice-President, voices the sentiment of nearly every Republican voter as being the very best nominations that can be made. They are ideal candidates, and as such will receive every Republican vote, and most of the Ludependent vote, thus rendering their election absolutely certain.

LINCOLN. AND Committed the respective of the contractions of the contraction of the contra

LINCOLN, AND ROBINSON OF MASSACHUSETTS.

LINCOLN, AND ROBINSON OF MASSACHUSETTS.

From The Springfield Union (Rep.)

It is idle to suppose that New-England can furnish the candidate for the Presidency, because questions of expediency must be considered in making up a ticket that is to be elected. Secretary Lincoln represents the West, is identified with President Arthur's conservative and safe administration and as the son of the first Republican President who gave his life for his country, has an inheritance that fits in admirably with his own character and qualifications for the place. Mr. Robinson represents New-England character and energy at their best and has the needed experience in public life and affairs. Both men are clean. This would be a strong ticket to present, and it will bear thinking of.

BOSTON OBJECTS TO LOGAN.

What sort of a platform could be built upon which to place Logan? Any Civil Service Reform plank in twould excite universal merriment. How does he tand on tariff reductions, and what should the platform say to represent him on that subject? We know how iberal he is with the public money for pension agents.

HOW SOUTHERN "STRENGTH" MAY HURT. From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette (Rep.)
It will certainly not be to the advantage of
any candidate to appear before the convention strong in
the South, where but few, if any, electoral votes are expected, and weak in those States which embody the

From The Georgio, N. Y., Times and Express (Rep.)
When this question of a candidate is put fairly before the Republican party we have an abiding faith in the "survival of the fittest." We believe the Republican party will act the part of reasonable men in this matter and take the course which good policy and common sense dictate. They will place the Republican party first, and keep factional chaims, personal favor, and private ambition out of sight. READY FOR AN AMICABLE TALK.

FAVORING LINCOLN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. FAVORING LINCOLN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

From The Springfeld Republican (1nd.)

Robert Lincoln has been an unusually successful Secretary of War, while in his modesty he never seems to be unconscious of the fact that he owed his prominence and his political value largely to the great lineage he bears. The greatness of Abraham Lincoln, the sense that he was but cheaply rewarded for his great services, and the quickness with which the common people everywhere selze the opportunity to know and honor his son give Robert Lincoln his deserved prominence for the Vice-Presidency. This fact is likely to be a pretty big sampling-block to all Western candidates for the Presidency. There would moreover be between Edmunds and Lincoln no political difference, no ill niting doverabiling of different factions of the party, but simply the representation of the two greatest centres of our National power.

A HIGH ESTIMATE OF BLAINE The Republican party can win with New-The Republican party can win with New-York with any good Republican; the party can win with Blains without New-York. The Republican some time since gave the figures to prove this, and in tats matter we have the testimony of several good Republicans of National fame which corroborates what we say. There is entirely too much stress laid upon the "balance of power" which New-York holds. The Republican party ought to select candidates that will carry every doubtful Republican State, but it ought to go further than that, The Chicago Convention can nominate a candidate who will not only carry New-York but will carry several States which with any other nontination are classed as Democratic States, James G. Blaine is the man and ought to be the nominee. James G. Blaine is the man and ought to be the nomine

A DESPONDENT DEMOCRAT.
The Hon. J. H. Oberty, Chaleman Illinois Dem

"There is trouble brewing over this tariff matter. I saw enough to convince me that the party will be far from harmonious this fall. There are two very well-developed factions in the party. The free-trader are vigorous, aggressive, and forward. They are burning well-developed factions in the party. The free-traders are vigorous, aggressive, and forward. They are burning to make the issue on the tariff. The protectionists, on the other hand, are disposed to be conservative. They are equally as much in earnest as the other faction, and the question is whether, before the session is over, the protectionists will not join with the Republicans and defeat any measure the free-traders bring up. In that event an internal war will be provoked, and then we are lost. Ido not believe myself that we could have practiced the policy of silence on the tariff matter. If we had attempted to dodge the besite, we would have been swept out of existence this fall. And I think we should have been indeed to evade it, the Republicans would have carried it to the stump and raised the cry that we were the most covardly sneaks on the face of the earth; and so we should have been. Morrison's bill is a good bill in its way, but not radical enough in the belief of many. Whether it passes or not, we will have put ourselves on record. Immediate effection of 1882, a Democratic victory looked certain. If the party continues harmonious, there is hope of victory yet; but I think, as I have said, that there are evidences of a storm brewing."

MUST HAVE TILDEN ALIVE OR DEAD.

Washington Correspondence Cleredans Lender,
Mr. Sumpter, the member of the National
Democratic Committee from Arkansas, sald, when asked
as to candidates: "We want Tilden, and we don't care a
cuss whether he is a well man or not. His name is enough
to give us a victory, and should he die in the harness we
could carry the election if we could keep the fact out of
the newspapers. We don't want Tilden to do any work.
Let him only tell us to use his name, and we will fight
the whole fight, pay all the bills, and take charge of the
country.

NO UNIT RULE WORK POSSIBLE.

Prom The Withington (Del.) News.

It looks, however, as if the Republican voters of New-York and Pennsylvania were going to settle the matter themselves. All they eare about is to have a free, untransmeled convention at Chicago. They are grateful for the marrow escape the Republican party made in 1880 from the tyranny of the "unit rule" and its sequence, a "third term." They do not intend, as far as they can help it, that the party shall run such a risk again. Neither do they care anything about the fine distinctions the "bosses" are making in reference to the intentions of the National Committee. In fact they care very little about the intentions of the National Committee. In fact they care very little about the antentions of that committee. The result at Chicago in 1880, led them to believe that the principle of district representation in the National Convention provided the only safe course to take in the future, and they are going to act upon that belief now. They know very well that there is no authority, or at least that there ought to be no authority, in the Republican party, except that which they as voters possess or delegate; and governed by this just and proper convection they do not hesitate to snap their flugers at the "bosses," and Indeed at all of the ancient rules of the party. cient rules of the party.

BASEBALL NOTES,

The Cleveland Baseball Club will open the eason at Washington Park, Brooklyn, early in April. William Holbert, the first eatcher of the Metropolitan lub, has gone to Havana. The Cubans are beadepts at the game. A nine of Americans from Fic? recently visited the Island and were defeated. Mack and F. J. Warner are the new men in the Brooklyn

One manufacturer of sporting goods made 1,315,000 baseballs hast year and upwards of 100,000 bats. The Amherst College nine will be made up as follows: Sullivan and Wheeler, catchers; Hawes, pitcher and captain; Gardner, first base; Buffum, second base; Mar-ble, third base; Taylor, short stop; Hunt, left field; Kim-ble, centre field, and Stuart, right field.

out, lekal counsellors. One day or a few hours suffice to adjust differences of large magnitude. Those who so atrenuously insist on increasing the number of budges and the forming of additional courts to be administered as our present courts are, do not seem to consider the exceptional nature of the ittigations which arise under our complicated revenue system.

"I think it will be conceded by all persons having had experience in such suits that more time is taken in educating the jury as to technical terms in the description of merchandise and the complex nature of the elements of production or construction than to satisfy the judge about the law; and if after all this effort success was obtained little could be said in the way of objection. But after days of explanation—to hear the jury ask questions which show that they had not comprehended the first idea of the case they were considering should satisfy any one that ordinary juries are no more capable of comprehending the intricacies of manufacturing drugs, dye stuffs textile fabrics and the like than they would comprehend international law. It is through such juries that we are to look for intelligent adjustment of our rights. Against this we place the judgment of experts in the very trade or business affected by the litigation, and to whom the Government now appeals when a merchant appraiser is to be appointed."

THE PRESIDENCY. position assumed in "First Principles," or by openly avowing those attributed to him by his distinguished disciple and repudinting the former. The position referred to is the one maintained by Mr

Spencer in "First Principles," that sensation, emotion thought, are only transformed manifestations of certain physical agencies from which they arise, which he professes to found upon the doctrine of the correlation of forces, and the contrary position of Mr. Fiske, which he also deduces from correlation, that "physical phenomens cannot possibly be interpreted in terms of matter and motion," a view which he also attributes to Mr. Spencer. The reason why Mr. Spencer has not as yet found it necessary to free himself from the imputation of holding views regarding the very foundations of his system which flatly contradict each other, or that he has not resented the opprobrious language which Mr Fiske applies to the views which he plainly avows, is of course that his opponents like the Duke of Argyll have not yet disopponents like the Duke of Argyll have not yet discovered, and so have not pressed upon his attention, the irreconcilable conflict which Mr. Fiske exposes between his own views and those of his eminent disciple and expounder, and between his philosophy of physical phenomens and the dectrine of correlation from which he makes a lame attempt to deduce it. If Mr. Spencer's critics had studied his works with the very little attention necessary to enable them to discover such obvious facts, they need not have exposed themselves to the mortifying charge of misquoting his words in order to controver this positions. They might in that case even have seen the logical impropelety involved in attacking a theory of morals which never had any right to exist for want of any connection with its alleged foundations, on account of its evil consequences. If, as Mr. Fiske shows, psychical phenomena cannot possibly be expounded in terms of matter and motion, then how an the data of ethics (that is, the principles of one branch of psychical phenomena) be legitimately brought into a scheme whose sole busis is the persistence of force, and the doctrine of correlation! Or, if the system has no foundation, why should we trouble ourselves to do anything more than to expose its empliness, letting its consequences go for what they are worth? It would be amusing if it were not so serious a matter as to seem disheartening, to find after the philosophical learning of the age has well nich exhausted itself in the endeavor to refute Mr. Spencer's philosophy, that Mr. Spencer is in a position to say, as he is reported to have said and as the facts show that he may justly say, that his critics might have written about as much to the purpose as they have done without reading his works at all, and that they concede upon his mere assumption what he is utterly unable to show; that his system has some rational connection with its alleged foundations in the persistence of force and the correlation and conservation of forces.

New Fork, Feb. 17, 1884. overed, and so have not pressed upon his attention, the

ELK HUNTING IN PENNSYLVANIA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Permit me to correct in part the letter from a correspondent, published in The TRIBUNE of February 13, in regard to the Pennsylvania ciks. I became a resident of Wellsboro, Tiega County, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1855, and remained there until April, 1859. While I was there, I think in the winter of 1856-7, Samuel Wedge, a pioneer of that wilderness, residing in Mid-dlebury, Tioga County, and a great hunter, killed one elk and captured alive and brought in three more full grown cike in the wilderness of southwestern Tloga and south-western Potter counties, and Elk and Cameron counties. His method was to take the track of the clk and persistently pursue it until he came up to the exhausted animal. The first one he thus pursued he shot when he came to

But from the actions of the expansted clk he was led to believe he could capture them alive, and providing himself with rope and other appliances he started in pursuit of others. The next one undertook to cross Pine Creek just as he came to it, and there being an open place the lee the elk got into the water and was easily captured. After getting the ropes on an elk, he would fie it up, procure assistance and lead it in. The ciks very soon after being haltered became decile and were led easily as a horse well broken. He continued his hunting until three were thus captured alive. One was sold to a genterman of New York and taken there. The other two were taken about the country by Mr. Wedge as a show the summer following their capture, and then Mr. Wedge made a park for them and turned them both in. They were both back elk, and shortly after being turned loos together they began fighting and had terrific battles. Finally one of them in butting drove the sharp points of his florins through the other's heart and killed it. I am uninformed of what became of the survivor. I have heard of other elk being captured in the wilderness of Tioga, Potter, Elk and Cameron counties as late as 1864, but have no personal knowledge of the facts. These counties he contiguous to cach other, and the wilderness region lies on their borders, so your correspondent mentions the same territory where Mr. Wedge captured his elk in the winter of 1858-7.

H. N. Williams. n the ice the elk got into the water and was easily cap-

SUFFERING FROM LACK OF WATER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Is it not time for our long-suffering citizens to learn whether there exists a real necessity for the recent serious reduction in the water supply f The scarcity of water has brought great discomfort to all unprovided with engines and tanks, and to the poor actual distress. A short time ago a poor woman was carried to one of our hospitals scriously if not fatally injured by long continued pumping of water to the upper floor of a tenement house. One of the officers of the institution informed me that this woman was only one of many so injured. In many houses the undushed traps and open pipes are sending out the most noxious gases, and so far pipes are sending out the most noxious gases, and so far as I know no word of warning has come from the Board of Health. To the lay mind there seems an evident connection between this state of things and the increase of typhoid and maintail fevers among both rich and poor, should there not be a meeting called before the spring opens to appoint a committee of investigation to ascertain whether the water supply is "manipulated" for political purposes, as is suspected, and if not, to take immediate steps to hasten the action of those who have the matter of the future supply for our city under consideration. New-York, Feb. 20, 1884.

MR. KIMBALL FIGHTING STARVATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sin: In vesterday's issue you intimated that out-door relief of the poor now has the floor. Allow me to say: It ought to be self-evident that if all the world were to receive free rations no man would work another hour; every creature on the planet would be a pauper It is manifest, therefore, that starvation is the only eviwe have to overcome. Give me a life station within a mile of every house out of food to-day, and I will drive mile of every house out of food to-day, and I will drive starvation off this island in twenty-four hours. Poverty depends entirely on the question of labor. If I have work I do not need assistance—if I am able-bodied. If not, of course Blackwelf's island is my home.

If the whole police force will report to me at No. 4 City Hall all of the destitution that is known, I am now ready to relieve every case of impending starvation in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Give me every case of absolute want—not desirous of getting a living without work—in these cities, and I am ready for them.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1884.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1884. MGR. CAPEL AND THE BIBLE ON THE

CHURCH'S FOUNDATION.
To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In his address before the Nineteenth

Century Club Mgr. Capel said: "From that day forward a human-divine organism existed on earth, easily discovered by the Rock, Peter, on which it was formed; this is the Church of Christ, the pillar and ground of Truta." Let us examine the New Testament, and see how far Mgr. Capel is in error. I Corinthians, iii. 11, says: "For other foundations can no man lay than that is laid, other foundations can no man lay than that is half, which is Jesus Christ." In Ephesians ii. 20, we find: "And are built upon the foundation of the aposties and propnets, Jesus Christ being the chief corner stone." In I Peter, ii. 6, we read: "Wherefore also it is contained in I Peter, ii. 6, we read: "Wherefore also it is contained in the Scriptures, Beloved. I lay in Zion a chief cornerstone, elect, precious; and he that believeth on Him Issaid have in the Lord God, Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation at the Lord God, Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation."

Orange, N. J., Feb. 7, 1884.

GOATS IN PROSPECT PARK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Referring to your criticism in to-day's paper as to our goat literature, some one has misled your informant—a wity goat of the neighborhood, perhaps, or some other animal, with the view of misrepresenting our ability to say what we mean to the goats. I inclose one of the notices in vindication. I will not assert that the coats have read the notice, although they have already L.B. Benners, John Corcoran, John P. Cassidy, D. J. derstood its import is reasonably evident from the fact that they have wisely retrained from visiting us since that they have wisely retrained from visiting is since
the declaration of hostilities, so tersely announced, has
appeared. The gout is a picture-sque animal, and looks
very well perched upon the peak of a rocky foreground
of some landscape in our more resourceful neighbor, the
Central Park, but I have on the whole come to the delibcrate conclusion that the best goat for park purposes
is a dead goat.

Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Feb. 16, 1884.

Rev. Joseph Cook's latest conundrum is "What is a What!' Some persons think it is, while others entertain a contrary opinion, and it strikes us about the same way. If he is going to supplement this conundrum with "Who is a Who!" we'll give it up in advance.—[Norristown Herald.

"How does it happen, Doctor," asked Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your patients recover!" reason that so few of your clients recover. "—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "That so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "That so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your patients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."—[Boston Law-yer Coke, "that so few of your clients recover."]